

REMARKS

The following comments may be offered in response to the Examiner's continuing rejections.

(1) Claims have been amended and the other claims have been canceled. Support for the amendment regarding the interlining is found on page 5, lines 31 through page 8, line 18, of the specification, thus, no new matter has been added.

(2) In the present invention nonporous and moisture permeable film is used, which is required hydrophilic to attain water vapor permeability for the film being nonporous. The Examiner contends that bicomponent film of the 481 is interpreted to read on the claimed invention since the bicomponent film of Example 2 in column 13 has a WVTR of 8450 gm.mil/m²/24 hrs according to ASTM E96-66 (according to Suzuki san, 3,000 is likely to be equal to 5,000 g/m²/24hrs according to JIS L-1099). We state coextrusion is required to produce the bicomponent film of the 481. On the contrary the interlining in the present invention is fabricated to use a hot melt adhesive born on the nonwoven fabric to be layered with the film in association with hot pressing, no large-scale press machinery is required and such interlining lends to itself well to the manufacture in small lots. We propose to amend claim 1 to reflect using hot melt adhesive. The 481 does not provide information relevant to making the interlining providing composite characteristics which fully satisfy the requirements for fabric interlining without compromising the characteristic features of the component materials, but which is laminated with a simple hot press located in textile processor's own facility.

(3) Necessary correction dependence of claims 12 and 17 on cancelled claim 1 can be attended to at your end.

(4) Although the Examiner urges that the 481 discloses melt bonding or adhesive bonding to bond a textile material such as a nonwoven to the film the hydrophobic layer having a sufficiently lower melting point than that of copolyetherester forming hydrophilic layer is required to function as adhesive when the bicomponent film is thermal laminated on hot roll calendaring equipment with the hydrophobic layer of the film next to the textile materials. A hot-melt adhesive used in the present application is applied over less than the full surface of the film not to compromise the inherent properties of the nonwoven fabric and the moisture permeable film as shown in Table 1. The 481 is concerned with a bicomponent films of hydrophobic and hydrophilic layers, which is only made by a conventional coextrusion procedure. The present invention provides an interlining without a need of composite structure of the hydrophobic layer of the bicomponent film and the hydrophilic layer of the film, requiring coextrusion procedure, which is capable of

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easily being flexibly manufactured in small lots against the bicomponent film of the
481.

(5) As with the 870 which discloses similar copolyester film to be attached to porous textile materials in various ways such as heat treatment, sewing or the use of an adhesive and the resulting composite products attain water vapor permeability having at least 1000g/m² day according to ASTM E96-66 we would like to maintain that the 870 provides no information relevant to the interlining being fabricated by using a hot melt adhesive born on the nonwoven fabric to be layered with the film in association with hot pressing without a need of large-scale press machinery, such interlining being capable of being flexibly manufactured in small lots.

In view of the foregoing, allowance of the above-referenced application is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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